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## The Freeman's Champion

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## Proceedings of the Free State Convention.

TOPEKA, KANZAS,  
Wednesday, July 15.

The convention met at Union Hall, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and was called to order by Judge Conway.

Gen. J. H. Lane was elected President *pro tem*.

Messrs. Addis, Conway, Larzalier, Sparks and Ritchie were appointed a committee on Permanent Organization.

The President was authorized to nominate a committee on Credentials. The gentlemen were appointed:—W. A. Phillips, Frost, Jackman, Dr. Hunting, Bliss, Henry J. Adams, Asaph Allen, Judge John Curtis, Fuller, Dr. G. A. Cutler, H. P. Waters, Collier, Judge S. N. Latta, E. S. Nash, Newton.

On motion, the Committee on Credentials were authorized to decide also on the number of delegates, based on its present population, each district is entitled to in this Convention.

## PERMANENT OFFICERS.

The committee on Permanent organization reported for officers the following gentlemen who were elected by the Convention:

President—J. H. Lane.  
Vice Presidents—Judge J. A. Wakefield, of Bloomington, H. Miles Moore, of Leavenworth, T. J. Addis, of Sugar Creek, A. A. Griffin, of Manhattan, and Harris Stratton, of Doniphan.

Secretaries—R. J. Hinton of the Emporia News, and A. D. Richardson, of the Quindaro Chindowan.

Capt. C. U. F. Leonhardt, Gen. J. H. Lane, Judge G. W. Smith, and Judge Wakefield were called out and made brief speeches. The Convention then took a noon recess.

## AFTERNOON SESSION.

During the absence of the committee on Credentials, Gov. Charles Robinson, Lieut. Gov. W. Y. Roberts, Judge—M. F. Conway, and Messrs. H. Miles Moore, T. Dwight Thatcher, and O. B. Hollman, appeared in response to the call of the convention, and made remarks upon the present position and proper policy of the Free State party.

On motion, the convention was formally opened with prayer, by Rev. Daniel Foster. The Committee on Credentials now reported the names of 187 delegates as entitled to seats in the Convention. The report was accepted and adopted.

## COMMITTEE ON BUSINESS.

Judge Conway offered a resolution that the President appoint a committee to prepare business for the convention. The following gentlemen were named:

M. F. Conway, A. Curtis, L. F. Currier, Allen Crocker, C. F. W. Leonhardt, Ira Taylor, R. Riddle, I. H. Snyder, Dr. Davis, W. F. M. Army, Harris Stratton, G. C. Osgood.

On motion of S. N. Wood, State Officers, members of the Legislature, and other Free State men present, were invited to take seats in the convention and participate in all its action except voting.

## COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

On motion of J. M. Walden, the President was requested to appoint a Committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the convention. The following appointments were made:

J. M. Walden; of the Quindaro Chindowan, T. Dwight Thatcher of the Lawrence Republican, J. M. Dunn, W. Oakley, Wm. Graham, James McArthur, J. Fletcher, A. Hunting, G. S. Hillyer, A. A. Jamison, F. G. Adams, O. B. Hollman, W. F. Nichols, G. P. Russell, T. R. Newton.

On motion, Convention took a recess until 8 p. m.

## EVENING SESSION.

The Convention was addressed by

Dr. Davis and Marcus J. Parrott, of Leavenworth; J. M. Walden, of Quindaro, and Rev. Daniel Foster, of Sugar Mound, and S. N. Wood, of Lawrence.

## SECOND DAY.

Thursday, July 16.

The Convention was called to order by the President, and opened with prayer by Rev. J. B. McAfee. Messrs. Henry J. Adams, A. Larzalier, and A. L. Winans were called for, and made remarks upon the position and policy of the Free State party.

General James H. Lane took the stand in response to the call of the convention, and among other things, said that he thanked his friends for the honor they proposed to confer upon him, by tendering him the nomination for Congress, but utterly refused to receive the nomination; that he had determined never again to leave Kansas, until her Missouri chains were broken and her people free under their own government.

## RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

The Committee on Resolutions, through J. M. Walden, Chairman, submitted a report, which was accepted, and after a few amendments, unanimously adopted. The following are the Preamble and Resolutions as passed:

WHEREAS, At the first election of a Territorial Legislature held in Kansas, the government was wrested from the hands of the people and an usurpation substituted in its place; and

WHEREAS, Said usurpation is still forced upon the people of Kansas, and they are thereby deprived of all the rights of American citizens, therefore be it Resolved by the Free State men in Convention assembled:

I. That the Topeka Constitution and the State Government originated in a public necessity, that subsequent events have proved the wisdom and justice of that movement, and that present circumstances render it an imperative demand of justice, common sense and patriotism, that it be unswervingly maintained and supported;

II. That the Topeka Constitution is the first and only choice of the Free State men of Kansas—that we look to our admission as a State under it as the surest and only method of regaining our lost rights and that all our efforts as a party in whatever direction shall be subservient to that end;

III. That Congress will consult the wishes of a very large majority of the inhabitants of Kansas by immediately admitting her as a State under the Topeka Constitution.

IV. That the Free State men of Kansas now as heretofore utterly deny the validity of the Territorial Legislature—that they still recognize it as the creature of fraud and violence, and that they acknowledge neither the validity nor the binding force of its enactments;

V. That the recent vote for delegates to a Constitutional Convention has demonstrated to the world that the pro-Slavery faction is a "miserable minority" of the people of Kansas; that an attempt to frame a Constitution by delegates thus elected would be a gross outrage upon the people, and that the admission of Kansas under a Constitution so framed, unless first submitted to a fair vote of the bona fide residents, would be an act of injustice and despotism so flagrant and alarming as to justify her people in a resort to the extreme measures for the protection of their rights;

VI. That the Free State party of Kansas is emphatically a peace party; that we deprecate agitation; that now as ever we seek to avoid all occasion of collision with the authorities of the United States, and that all we ask is simple justice and the enjoyment of the rights, guaranteed to us as American citizens by the Constitution of our common country;

VII. That we urge upon the Free State men of Kansas the necessity of a thorough organization for the August election, and that as far as possible a full vote be polled at that election;

VIII. That we recommend to the Governor the propriety of submitting the Topeka Constitution to a full vote of all bona fide residents of Kansas at the August election;

IX. That the Free State Central Committee is hereby instructed to have 20,000 copies of the State Constitution of Kansas printed in English, and 5,000 in German for circulation throughout the Territory, and that the Free State papers be requested to publish it in their columns at an early day.

WHEREAS; Gov. Walker, in his speech at Topeka, as reported in the "Kansas Statesman" of June 9th, holds the following language: "In October next, not under the act of the late Territorial Legislature, but under the laws of Congress, you, the whole people of Kansas have a right to elect a delegate to Congress and to elect a Territorial Legislature," and

WHEREAS; Gov. Walker has on various occasions used similar language; and

WHEREAS; Under the above decision "the whole people of Kansas," may participate in an election for Delegate to Congress and for members of the Territorial Legislature imposed upon them by fraud and by force, therefore resolved

X. That we recommend to the people of Kansas that they assembled in mass convention at Grasshopper Falls on the last Wednesday in August, to take such action as may be necessary with regard to that election;

XI. Finally, that standing upon the eternal principles of justice and truth, contending only for what is right, we, here, to-day, renew our fealty to the great cause in which we are engaged and pledged to each other our firm, united and persevering efforts for the final triumph of Freedom in Kansas.

Lieutenant Governor Roberts offered the following, to follow the tenth resolution, and it was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we also recommend that a Delegate Convention be held at the same time and place, to carry out the decisions of the Mass Convention, and that each district be entitled to twice the number of delegates they are entitled to of Senators and Representatives under the State apportionment.

Judge Conway, from the committee on business reported the following, which was adopted:

Whereas, We have reliable information that preparations are being made in some parts of the State of Missouri to control the result of the coming elections in Kansas, therefore, be it

Resolved, That Gen. James H. Lane be appointed by this convention and authorized to organize the people in the several districts, to protect the ballot boxes at the approaching elections in Kansas.

A discussion arising in regard to the manner of voting, it was decided that each delegate in the Convention should be entitled to a vote.

## SECRETARY OF STATE.

On motion, the Convention proceeded to ballot for Secretary of State. On the first ballot P. C. Schuyler had 48 votes, Walter Oakley, 42, Dr. J. P. Root, 34, A. Wattles, 20.

There being no election, on motion a second ballot was taken, with the following result:

Schuyler 61, Oakley 44, Root 42.—On motion, Mr. Schuyler was declared nominated, and the nomination made unanimous.

## STATE AUDITOR.

On motion, Dr. G. A. Cutler, was nominated for State Auditor by acclamation.

## JUDGES, REPORTER AND CLERK.

On motion, Messrs. M. F. Conway and S. N. Latta were nominated by acclamation Judges of the Supreme Court.

On motion, E. M. Thurston, was nominated by acclamation, Reporter of the Supreme Court.

On motion, A. G. Patrick, was nominated by acclamation, Clerk of the Supreme Court.

## REPRESENTATIVE TO CONGRESS.

On motion it was resolved, that the Convention proceed to select a Candidate for Representative to Congress.

Messrs. Henry S. Adams and Marcus J. Parrot were named for the post; and came forward and pledged themselves to abide by the decision of the Convention.

On the first ballot Marcus J. Parrot had 83 votes, Henry J. Adams 80.

Mr. Parrot was declared the nominee, and the nomination confirmed by acclamation.

Messrs. Parrot and Adams both appeared and made a few remarks, in response to the call of the Convention.

On motion, the delegations from the several representative districts, were instructed to appoint members of the State Central Committee.—The following gentlemen were selected:

1st District J. Blood; 2d Dist. A.

Curtis; 3d Dist. S. E. Martin; 4th Ralph Mayfield; 5th W. F. M. Army; 6th W. R. Griffith; 7th Henry Harvey; 8th Dr. J. P. Root; 9th G. S. Hillyer; 10th A. A. Griffin; 11th F. G. Adams; 12th H. Mills Moore; 14th A. Larzalier; 17th E. S. Nash.

On motion, the chair was authorized to appoint a committee of five to solicit subscriptions to defray the expenses of printing and circulating the Topeka Convention. Dr. G. E. Budington, A. L. Winans, Dr. James Davis, J. S. Emory and O. S. Allison were appointed that committee.

On motion, the chair was requested to appoint a committee of three to investigate the affairs of the late Central Committee. Messrs. C. F. Currier, E. B. Whitman and Harris Stratton, were appointed on that committee.

On motion of S. N. Wood, the usual thanks were returned to the President and other officers of the convention.

On motion the Convention adjourned sine die.

J. H. LANE, Pres't  
A. D. RICHARDSON, Sec'y.  
J. R. HINTON,

## A Lady Drowned in a Privy Vault.

Thursday night several persons kept a "wake," with the remains of Mrs. Henderson, whose death at her late residence on Hopkins street, from accidentally swallowing oxalic acid, we have mentioned. About eleven o'clock, two young ladies entered the privy, when the floor gave way and one of them named Margaret Leggett, fell through, the other escaping she knows not how. The vault is walled up round like a well, is thirty-five feet deep and contains fifteen feet of water. The lady who escaped gave the alarm instantly, and it was discovered that the floor had fallen in on one side. The neighborhood was aroused by the agonizing shrieks of those first on the spot.—The poor girl was called again and again, but no response came up from the awful vault. The silence of death was there. Lights were lowered, but they were put out long before reaching the water, by the carbonic acid gas, which had accumulated in the place. Water was thrown down to disturb this, and a windlass was brought to the spot and rigged, and long poles with hooks procured.—The time passed away dismally, and attempt after attempt was made in vain to raise the body. When the gas was driven out of the vault, a man went down to the surface of the water, and after repeated attempts succeeded with a pole and hook in bringing the body to the surface and attaching a rope to it when it, was drawn up. This was between the hours of three and four o'clock yesterday morning, the poor girl having been in the abyss of death for more than four hours. The victim of this woeful occurrence was a member of the Presbyterian Church and was very much esteemed. — Cincinnati Commercial.

## Think—Speak—Act.

Would that every one could realize the vast importance of these little words: think, speak, act. In this world, where character is continually in a state of formation, and scarce ever reaches a climax, it is no little thing, but behoves us that we reflect how to speak, think and act. In our lives is not visible the effect of our actions, but their influences will show themselves when our bodies are laid beneath the sod. The influence of many words and actions never dies, but like circles in water when a stone is cast in its bosom, keeps widening, till we can scarce define it, or our eyes reach its boundaries. Many times our words and actions may touch a cord in the harp of humanity, the influence of which will vibrate throughout eternity; and it is the same if the influence be for good or evil. Not a thought is in our mind, not a word escapes our lips, not an action is performed, but that God is witness of. How important it is, then, that our every endeavor be for the good, and that we weigh every thought, word and action. If we do this, our influence will assuredly be good, and such that we shall never have cause to regret.

A pleasant cheerful wife is a rainbow set in the sky, when her husband's mind is dark with storms and tempests; but a dissatisfied and fretful wife, in the hour of trouble, is like one of those fiends who are appointed to torture lost spirits.

## Slandering the Girls.

We clip the following villainously abusive paragraph from the Horicon Argus, as a good specimen of ill-natured lampooning. We don't endorse the sentiments expressed—not at all. The girls hereabouts are not such as are described—just the opposite:

"We are sorry to see the girls of the present day have such a tendency to utter worthlessness; growing more anxious to become more fashionable than good, more anxious to cultivate their heels than their hearts, and to encircle their legs with whalebone rather than the brow with wreaths of love, kindness, and beauty. As a general thing, those who are handsome think they are lovely. Far from it. When we, years ago took one to be Mrs. P. girls were girls.—It was fun to go a dozen miles afoot with mud knee deep to see them as you were sure to find the clear girl; nature instead of art. But now it is different. The dentest supplies the teeth, 'Uncle Ned' the cotton, some optician the eyes, and a skillful mechanic the legs and arms, artist furnishes paint, a yankee the hoops, some 'Erench Milliner' gets up artificial maternal founts, and the devil robs himself to give them a disposition to lie, tattle, gossip, make mischief and kick up all sorts of bobbys among people generally. Vanity of vanities saith the preacher.—We love the girls when they act like girls, but this counterfeit article now being palmed off on fashionable society is an intolerable humbug.

What fun Adam must have had in the garden before that long-tailed gentleman introduced himself to mother Eve, and what enjoyment our forefathers have had in the halcyon days of their boyhood, ere fashion plates and folly made their appearance. O girls, if you do not right about face, you never will find boys foolish enough to pay five dollars a week for your board and find clothing to boot. They can't stand it.

Our mother was a girl once, but she didn't lie about folks till her tongue was blistered; she did not make a wash the dishes till the grave gave her a glad resting place in its bosom; she never made her poor old father curse his Maker as he ran from the sheriff's week in and week out; she never made her silver-haired patriarchy, already blossomed for the tomb stand during church while she sat beside him looking at the 'hims,' nor did she wear a silk dress to the temple of God and have dirty petticoats beneath her ample skirts, neither did she receive favors and forget to say thank you, at least. But the girls now-a-days do. They are neither fit for wives nor do they know enough for mothers.

WATERING PLACES.—People are beginning to find out that fashionable watering places are great humbugs. They are frequented almost exclusively by a set of parvenues, whose sole business it seems to be to dress in "loudest" style, make offensive remarks about each other, and, generally, to practice envy, hatred, malice, and all sorts of uncharitableness. Sensible and pleasant people avoid these places, and go to some quiet retreat, where they can get something fit to eat, and enjoy a vacation in a rational manner. We shall find this year the artists, authors, and literary and professional men, with a strong spice of the business community, comfortably and quietly located by the sea or mountain side; while the so-called fashionable resorts will be almost entirely deserted.

FIRST RATE.—In the Lunatic Asylum at Utica, Miss Dix passed through and a young lady just started in her teens, made one of a cluster called together by the occasion.

Girl—"Who was that lady whom we saw with the Doctor?"

Lady—"That was Miss Dix, the philanthropist."

Girl—"What is a philanthropist, please ma'am?"

Lady—"Philanthropist, my dear, is a word from two Greek words: signifying a lover of men."

Girl—"Well, then are not all we women philanthropists?"

Not a soul nearer God.—O beautiful thought is this, that there's not a soul that's nearest God. The outcast, the lowly, the down-trodden and the poor, all live within His merciful provision. All are nestled beneath one Parent's protecting wing.

## Latest from the States.

There were several riots in New York, on the Fourth—the worst of which occurred in the Bowery. The police finally quelled them, but not until ten persons had been killed and more than thirty wounded.

In Baltimore on the Fourth, a German was killed by Robert Frazier in a tavern row; and two children fatally shot by the accidental discharge of fire arms.

In Boston on the Fourth, during the display of fire-works on the Common, a shell mortar burst, killing George W. Tewksbury (ex harbor-master) Asa L. Libbey, Patrick Cork and Jno. McMahon; and badly injuring several others.

Hon. Wm. L. Marcy died very suddenly, alone in his room, at Albany, last Saturday noon. He complained of a pain in his side shortly after breakfast, and walked to Dr. Moore's office, but not finding him, returned to his room at the hotel. The doctor came in a few minutes, and on going to Mr. Marcy's room, found him dead, lying on a couch, with an open book on his breast. He had just written a letter to John M. Botta. His funeral takes place next Monday.

We learn by way of St. Louis, that an advance portion of Col. Sumner's forces, consisting of 100 soldiers, two officers, and 30 teamsters, en route for Salt Lake, was waylaid, two or three weeks since about 200 miles from Fort Kearney, and every man of them massacred.

News of several heavy conflagrations in Cincinnati, involving an aggregate loss of about three hundred thousand dollars, has reached us since our last issue.

The Washington Union, after contradicting itself two or three times on the subject, at last has an article authorized by the Administration, defending Gov. Walker from Southern attacks and advising the submission of the Constitution to the people.

In Alexandria, Va., on the 28th ult., a Sabbath School teacher of the highest character, on his way to his morning duties, was set upon by five or six ruffians, and beaten, until he drew his revolver and shot one of them, dead. Their only motive was a dislike for public worship.

Seventeen dead bodies were taken out of the river at St. Louis, during the month ending on the 22d ult.—The average number there is nearly thirty a month. The river conceals a vast amount of crime.

The State Banks of Ohio have promptly stepped forward and loaned to the State, money enough to meet the July interest, to cover the amount stolen from the Treasury by the Democratic Treasurer, with the knowledge and consent of the high democratic functionaries. No extra session will be called.

Snow fell in Covington, Ky., on the 2d day of July. We might comment upon the fact, but feel utterly incompetent to do justice to the subject.

## He Drinks.

How ominous that sentence falls! How we pause in conversation, and ejaculate—"it's a pity!" How his mother hopes he will not when he grows older; and his sisters persuade themselves that it is only a little wild oats he is sowing. And yet the old men shake the heads and feel gloomy when they think of it. Young men just commencing in life, buoyant in hope, don't drink! You are freighted with a precious cargo. The hopes of your old parents, of your sisters, of your wives, of your children—all are upon you. In you the aged live over again their young days; through you only can the weary one obtain a position in society; and from the level on which you place them, must your children go into the great struggle of life.

MYSTERIOUS PROFESSION.—"Now Tom," said the printer of a country newspaper, in giving directions to his apprentice, "put the Foreign Leaders' into the galleys and look 'em up—let 'Napoleon's remains' have a large head—distribute the 'Army' in the East, take up a line and finish the 'British Minister,' make the young Princess to run on the Duchess of Kent—move the 'Kerry Hunt' out of the chase—get your stick and finish the 'Horrid Murder' that Joe began last night—and wash your hands and come to dinner, and then see that all the 'pi' is cleared up."